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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865. NO. 42.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

WHAT THE HEART OF THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end and way;
But to act that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving—still pursuing—
Learn to labor and to wait.

Richmond As it Was.

Now that our gallant army is in possession of this city, where the iniquitous plans and plots of the leaders of the great rebellion have been developed and put in action, it will be interesting to look back and see Richmond as it was before the war, when the shield of the Union was held over it, and its mistaken and misguided inhabitants were pursuing their avocations under the guardianship of our great and free Government.

Richmond possesses great advantages in its position, its land and water connections, and the character of the surrounding scenery. As capital of the great State of Virginia, it was the centre at which gathered all the intellect, the wealth, the prosperity of the Old Dominion. Situated on the northeastern bank of the James river, at the lower falls of that stream, and at the head of tide water, it rests upon several hills, which give a pleasing variety to the appearance of the city, and afford noble sites for architectural display. The environs contain many elements of beauty. The river passes through undulating hills, foams over granite rocks, and embraces numerous green islands in the course. Richmond lies southwest from Washington, at a distance of one hundred miles in a straight line, and one hundred and thirty miles by railroad. It is one hundred and sixty-eight miles from Baltimore, and twenty-two north of Petersburg.

The city is regularly laid in rectangular blocks. The Capitol, which, from its size and the high ground on which it stands, is the most conspicuous object in the place, is built in a public square on Capitol Hill, the summit of which is an elevated plain in the western portion of the city. It is fronted with a fine portico of Ionic columns, and before it stood, prior to the war, a splendid monument with bronze statues of Washington and other distinguished sons of the State in her old days of loyalty and honor. In an angle of Capitol Square also stands the City Hall, a fine building in the Doric style. This quarter of Richmond was the fashionable quarter. Here the scions of the "first families of Virginia" had their mansions, and held their aristocratic sway.

Numerous public buildings are scattered through the city. The Penitentiary, which is in the western suburbs, is a large edifice, with a front of three hundred feet. There are also the court house, the jail, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and a Masonic Hall, together with a large armory, 320 feet long by 280 in width. Before the rebellion broke out a handsome new custom house was in course of erection by our Government, for Richmond was a port of entry, and possessed considerable commerce.

There were three banks in the city, having an aggregate capital of $2,114,000, but where are the funds of these institutions now? Confederate loan, scrip, and currency, valueless, as rags, have vainly attempted to represent money at their counters, and what gold they still possessed was insecure, for it was a tempting bait to the cupidity and the necessities of the rebel leaders. About thirty churches are spread through the city, representing various Christian sects, and there are two Jewish places of worship. Among the educational institutions which existed in the city may be noted the Richmond College, St. Vincent's College, and the Medical Department of Hampden and Sydney College. The city is supplied with river water, which is forced into three large reservoirs, holding a million of gallons each.

For a number of years prior to the rebellion Richmond had rapidly increased in population and business. The James river and Kanawha canal terminated and the Richmond and Petersburg and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads connected there, forming part of the great Southern mail line; the Central Railroad extended westward into the heart of the State, and the Danville road, running southwestward, connected with the railroad system of Tennessee and Georgia. The James river is navigable for vessels of ten feet draught to the wharves of the city, and those of fifteen feet draught can come within three miles. Constant communication was kept up with Philadelphia and New York by means of ocean steamers, and with Baltimore and Norfolk by daily steamboats. The central position of Richmond made it a depot for all the products of Virginia, and the exports of the port were immense. Tobacco, grain, and flour were the chief articles of trade. Of tobacco, huge quantities were sent to all parts of Europe, as well as distributed through the United States. An immense water power was derived from the James river, and was taken advantage of to work the machinery of mills and manufactories. The principal things produced were tobacco, cotton, and woolen goods, paper, machinery, and ironware. The flour product was tremendous. At times the number of barrels reached an almost incredible figure. In 1854 the population amounted to 32,389 souls, of whom 19,282 were white persons, 10,889 slaves, and 2,223 free persons of color. The population had, however, reached a much larger figure at the time of the commencement of the war.

Such was Richmond as it flourished under the protection of our national flag; so was it when its infatuated inhabitants, carried away by the blinding visions of Southern independence and of a government founded for the express purpose of perpetuating slavery, and as the seat of which they hoped their city would acquire new fame, tore down and trampled upon the glorious emblem which should have been their pride, and rushed madly into the strife which has resulted in their utter humiliation, and the downfall of their misguided ambition.

THE STRATEGY OF GRANT AND LEE.

The difficulties which our armies have met in the capture of the city are to be ascribed as much to the character of the defences which nature and the rebels have given it, as to the incompetency of our failing generals. In the first place, there were five direct lines of railroad which it was important for us to cut before we could possess the city, and from these branched many others, which rendered them doubly, trebly, and quadruply valuable, since they penetrated every part of the Southern country. On the north were three running to Fredericksburg, to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, and by way of Culpeper to Alexandria and Washington, and the West Point road, which was of but little value except as a feeder to the other two. On the south were the Weldon and the Danville roads. The first three were easily cut by our forces, as they were in the line of approach from the Potomac, and, anyhow, would afford but little support to the garrison of the city, because the territory through which they passed was likely to be in our possession, and was so during almost the whole duration of the rebellion. When a commander was appointed who understood the military art, and was determined that neither rebel opposition, talent, nor his own tardiness even in the execution of evident and necessary movements should prevent the citadel and the capital of treason from falling, he very properly invaded the hitherto untrodden and defiant city from a new point. The termini of the railroads running north of the city being already in our hands, and therefore useless, he despised them and the approaches to which they beckoned him, and advanced steadily and surely from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, and thence to the James river and Petersburg. By this movement, which at once revealed his fitness for his place, and, for the first time, gave the rebels real uneasiness, he placed a powerful, disciplined, and veteran army in dangerous proximity to the only lines of supplies which had been of use to General Lee, and which had hitherto been unapproached and unattacked. Our readers are familiar with the victorious march which placed our army before Petersburg. Richmond, when Grant passed so near it, was too well fortified for even an army—such as the Army of the Potomac—to attempt to storm it. A seasoned army stood around a living wall and behind it lay railroads which it could easily protect. So Grant—victorious Grant—directed his march to Petersburg, and at the time, no doubt, hoped that the wily Lee—abler for the fine practice three years of our unsuccessful campaigning had given him—would fail to reach that vital point before him. But Lee was there too soon. He well knew the value of the town—how it preserved through the Weldon Railroad his line to Wilmington, the great blockade-running port and the whole of the Southern coast States, and how, via Danville and Lynchburg, it opened to him a great field of supplies on the whole Southwest of the Mississippi. Consequently, after the battle of Cold Harbor, when our army, failing to carry his entrenchments by storm, flanked them, he marched almost in a parallel line with ourselves, for Petersburg, whither he knew we were hastening. He arrived there, unfortunately for the poor fellows who have been maimed and killed in the battles that have since taken place, and met us with heavy earthworks. Here commenced a strategical contest between Grant and Lee, unequal in some senses, it may be, but nevertheless pointing to our success sooner or later. Lee felt this also, and day by day valuable property was removed South when it could be in any way spared. This was all visible to Grant. When he entered on the expedition against Richmond he had his fair fame as a general to preserve, and he could only preserve it by victory. The city in itself was nothing. A little insignificant town it was, nothing more. The rebels could find, at the time he advanced, numberless places which could be made quite as strong, quite as useful to them. General Sherman's present army was then far away in Tennessee, seemingly separated from the Army of the Potomac by ten thousand difficulties of water and land and rebel lines of battle. But his mind was a military one, and equal to the crisis. Simultaneous with his own advance, Sherman's legions went forth to attempt a task, hard and uncertain in its front, while he through an unknown and untried country, stretched out to reach the rebellion's heart. Both marched on, one south towards Atlanta, the other south towards Spottsylvania and the storied banks of the Chickahominy. Both, by force and strategy, pressed the rebel cohorts back, back, until they halted behind walls they deemed impregnable.

Though the Virginia army was held back at Cold Harbor, while the Army of the Tennessee remained quietly before Atlanta, yet similar expedients obtained success in each case. Flanking captured both Cold Harbor and Atlanta, and then commenced those bold moves, albeit one on a grander scale than the other. Grant shot out over the enemy's country—so did Gen Sherman. In miles Sherman towered over Grant, but in results his bold expedition was really secondary. Grant sat down before Petersburg and held Lee there, as in a vice, until his railroads were cut and destroyed one by one, the whole of the valuable ports closed, and the weakened rebel armies driven like wolves into a pen, to be prepared for either submission or slaughter. Quietly he sat there. Gen Sherman meantime marching on, Lee soon found his supplies growing slim from a diminished field, and he had at last to appeal to the citizens of the narrow limits of a part of North Carolina and a part of Virginia for food for his shaggy soldiers. When at last his last base was threatened, even though he had tried to prevent it as General in chief of all the rebel armies; when our left spread over the Weldon road, and nestled too closely to his last thread of life, the Southside; when even that was in daily danger from the advance cavalry of Sherman and Sheridan of the Valley, for both of whom Grant had waited, and who had slowly and surely borne down on him, he chose to attempt to break our lines at Fort Steadman and save himself from defeat and Richmond from capture. He felt the blow—the terrible final blow—impending, and strove to avert it by some bold and desperate move. But he failed, and his very failure only hastened the visitation that hurled him from his entrenchments and laid treason's proud capital at the feet of a conqueror. Sheridan, who scattered the legions in the Shenandoah, at one fell blow broke the Richmond, Danville and Lynchburg road, at Burksville station; an army struck it below Petersburg, and cavalry and infantry together engaged the whole rebel army in the flank while our reserve forces captured the point of dispute and three years' yearning. The news despatches furnish the sequel.

HOW RICHMOND WAS DEFENDED.

It is proof enough of the strength of the rebel works around Richmond, to say that since last June a well-appointed army, true and tried, under an able leader, has lain inactive before them. When Grant advanced on Petersburg, he captured the entrenchments which had been built with care, two years before, for the special object of a stubborn defence. But our sudden advent found them ill garrisoned, and the advance of Lee's armies were obliged to construct hasty works, at which during the past year they have constantly worked, until they were equal to, if not better, than those they had lost. Petersburg was the bulwark of Richmond, and without it the latter city was valueless militarily. Consequently, the greatest solicitude and skill were exercised. The Southside Railroad, near the terminus of our extreme left, was carefully fortified for miles, and a garrison constantly kept watch and ward over the works. From this point all the way to the James, thence along that river to the city; thence along the Mechanicsville turnpike to Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy—a town immortalized in the seven days' Peninsular campaign—thence along Brook Run to the Deep run turnpike and Fredericksburg railroad, and along these roads to the city, was one continuous line of beleaguering works, all bristling with guns and occupied by troops ready to defend them to the last. Around the city, commanding every approach, were Forts Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, French, Hill, Davis, Randolph, Jackson, and Winder, varying in distance from the city from one to five miles. They were the lunettes of an uninterrupted line of works, indeed, a triple line, for there were three lines at intervals of half a mile. Forts Randolph, Jackson and Hill, disputed an advance over the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville, and the numerous bridges above and below the town, while French, Lee and Johnston, and other minor batteries, glared at invaders marching along the "Southside." These forts were all on the north and west. On the east were the works that barred McClellan's advance along the York River railroad, and the Williamsburg stage road, and were so fatal to our progress at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and Savage Station. The Charles city road was defended by redoubt after redoubt, rendered almost impregnable by the White Oak Swamp, which stretches all along to the east of the city. The New Market road to Boone's pike was fortified, and from the pike the great cordon curved till it struck the river, above Dutch Gap. Here the James was obstructed with everything that ingenuity could suggest, and with so much effect that an expedition by our navy against the city seems to have never been thought of but once, and that before the placing of the obstructions.—A short distance north of the end of this chain, Fort Darling was erected on the bluffs, and was but once attacked by us in the memorable Peninsular campaign, when the iron or tin clad Galena is said to have been pierced by every descending shot that struck her. Below this fort and near the obstructions was Fort Rhett, which stood at the beginning of a continuous line of earthworks to Falling Creek, striking it about seven miles southwest of the city. The creek formed one side of a lozenge, the rise of its convexity distant about two miles from the similar rise of the works. These works overlooked what is significantly called the "Valley of Death"—called so for some unknown reason for hundreds of years. Another chain followed the line of the James and enclosed Petersburg—the whole system having the form of a string with two loops in it, another string pendant to one of them. From Deep Bottom to Hatcher's Run the works were opposed by our own which daily encroached upon them. It is useless to attempt to describe in detail the works around Petersburg, named after Memmimger, Mason, Wise, Yancey, Gordon, and Slidell, and twenty other rebel magnates. Suffice it to say that they were strong, admirably contrived, a perfect labyrinth, bristling with guns, and ominous of death. The works exist now, but are no longer rebel, for our boys in blue swarmed over them, amid rebel shot and shell, and those who lavished so much care and skill and hope upon them are a wild mob, flying with unappeasable panic to some place of shelter they know not where.

WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Details of Sunday Morning's Fight.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

Heroic Gallantry of our Troops.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 2d, 1865.

The most important victory the army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia, was won to-day, and the outer line of works which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, has at last yielded to our victorious arms, and the great portion of this army are to-night within a mile and a half of the city, on the Southwest side.

The struggle made by the enemy to retain these works was of a most desperate character, and for the success obtained to-day we are indebted not only to the strategy exercised by our commanders, but to the overwhelming number and bravery of the troops that did the work.

Orders from an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the Sixth and Ninth corps were carried out punctually at daylight, the artillery having been hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the above corps.

Such a furious cannonade has been very seldom heard during the war, not even surpassed by that which was heard on the occasion of the mine explosion.

The 9th Corps' troops engaged in the action, were the second and third divisions, and Col. Sam. Harriman's brigade, of the First division.

The charge was made in front of Forts Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road, and were so far successful that at 8 o'clock, A. M., we were in possession of the fortifications.—Fort Mahon being most extensive and elaborate

Those works contained nineteen guns, some of which were at once opened on the enemy by the men belonging to infantry regiments.

Just inside or about 100 yards from Fort Mahon was another work to which the rebels retreated, and from which they threw most destructive fire among our men, causing them to retire from the northern end, when the rebels made a dash, thinking to recover it entirely, but the guns on the right wing as well as on the centre had been maimed and shattered, and the assailants driven back.

From this time till late in the afternoon the struggle continued, the enemy using every effort to recover their fort, while our men were determined to retain possession of what they had fought so hard and paid so dearly for. About noon the chances seemed that we should lose it, but soon after the provisional brigade under Gen. Collins, and engineer brigade under Gen. Denham, with Gen. Hamlin's brigade of the sixth corps came on the ground, and by their timely arrival saved the gallant men in the work, from capture, and again caused the enemy to retire.

The fire which rained on the ground around this fort was of the most fearful character, and to stand and see men advance on a run through the very thickest of it, many of them torn to pieces and lost sight of before they had crossed half the distance, was a sight not soon forgotten.

At dark the position of the contestants was the same as during the day.—Gen. Wilcox, with a portion of his division, made an attack in front of Fort M'Gilory, near the Appomattox, and took part of the line but was soon after forced to retire to his former position, owing to a lack of support.

The loss of the Ninth Corps will reach from 800 to 1,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, among whom were Gen. Potter, commanding the Second division, badly wounded in the groin, but not fatally it is thought; Col. Getchell, of the 31st Maine, severely; Major Zatlin, 31st Maine, severely; Col. Gregg and Lieut. Col. Winslow, 17th New York wounded; Major Morrow, 205th Pennsylvania, lost a leg; Lieut. Alexander, 205th Penn. killed.

The corps have taken 14 guns, about 200 prisoners, and two battle flags. The latter is the 211th Pennsylvania.

The Sixth corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated lead works, and carried them with very slight loss. They at once rushed for the South Side road, which they reached about 9 o'clock, and in a very short time several miles of it were torn up and destroyed.

They then moved on down toward Petersburg, driving the rebels before them across Town Run, and in to their inner line close to the city

They took a large number of prisoners—about two thousand—and some twenty guns.

No attack on the inner line has been made as yet, as the position is a strong one, and will either be defended to the last or evacuated during the night.

The 24th Corps, holding the lines north of Hatcher's Run and south of the Duncan Road, connecting with the 6th Corps on the right, and the 3d on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss. Over 1,000 prisoners were captured here.

These troops were Foster's and Turner's divisions under General Gibbon. They were supported by the Colored Division of the 25th Corps, but the latter did not get into action.

The 2d Corps, which held the line from the run, a mile and a half east of the Boydstown Road, over a mile west of it, delayed advancing until Sheridan, with the 5th Corps, got within supporting distance on the left, when the entire line moved forward carrying the works almost without opposition.

The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of the line, owing to the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side road early in the afternoon, and being busy tearing it up.

This of course cut the rebel army in two and the 2 divisions thus caught between the 6th and 2d corps at once stood across the South side road towards the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it and thus escape capture, but it appears they ran against Sheridan and putting on a bold appearance made a show of fight.

News to this effect reaching headquarters, the 2d division of the 2d corps was at once sent to flank and, if possible, capture the entire command.

Our loss during the day cannot be given, but it is believed that two thousand will cover them; many valuable officers being among the number, whose names, however, are not obtainable to-night.

J. Q. Adams on Tragedy of Othello.

When John Quincy Adams was President, he was travelling incog. through New York State; and never having seen Chancellor Kent, concluded to give him a call. He reached his house quite late in the evening, and without sending up his name was ushered into the library, where the Chancellor was busy reading. He looked up from his book, requested the unknown visitor to be seated, and resumed reading. After looking around for a few minutes, the President addressed the Chancellor, and the following conversation ensued; "I see you have a great many books here," said the President. "Yes." "I see you have Shakspeare" said the President; "have you ever read it?" "Yes," "Do you know the moral of Othello?" "Certainly; every one knows the moral of Othello," said the Chancellor. "What is it?" "Why, to beware of jealousy, etc." "No, sir, you are wrong." "What is it then?" said the Chancellor, greatly surprised. "The moral of Othello," said the President, "is that a white woman must not marry a black man." At a doctrine so novel, and a moral so original, the Chancellor concluded that his visitor was an escaped lunatic so he ran to the door, calling, "William! (his son) come up here there is a crazy man in my room." As soon as John Quincy could sufficiently control his laughter to speak, he introduced himself, and the Chancellor then had some doubts as to his sanity.

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY.—When Wesley settled, he said, "It would be more useful to marry." He married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her—"Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money or praise; be content to be a private insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It is not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years disquietude, she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it; he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I every met with in a diary: "*Non eam reliqui, non demisi, non revocabo,*" which may be translated thus: "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." And so ended the married life of John Wesley.

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COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—April Term, 1865.

ONE WEEK.

Michael J. Grove,	vs. Edward F. Hodges.
John H. Stonebraker,	vs. D. Stewart et al.
Jacob Cresswell,	vs. Lenz & Mattern.
J. Gilliam & wife,	vs. William Rothrock.
Jno. & D. Pheasant,	vs. David Smith et al.
John & M. Bell, et al.	vs. J. Morgan & Gifford, W. C. WAGONER, Pro'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, March 15, '65.

GRAND JURORS.

John Benson, farmer, Tod
Jonathan Brindle, farmer, Hopewell
Samuel Bauman, farmer Shirley
Benj F Brown, teacher Morris
Morris Cutshall, constable Springfield
David Clarkson, J. P. Cassville
Nicholas Cresswell, farmer Alexandria
Richart Chilcoat farmer Union
Jacob Easter, laborer Union
James Ewing, farmer Barree
Jacob Fouse, farmer Walker
Samuel Foster, miller Porter
Isaac Gorsuch, blacksmith Brady
Hugh Jackson, farmer Jackson
George Lobg, blacksmith Penn
James McCall farmer Henderson
Christian Miller, farmer Cass
Joseph M Coy, farmer Walker
David Phesant, farmer Union
David Stever, farmer Cassville
W Vantries, merchant Warriorsmark
James Kyler, farmer Huntingdon
William Lewis, printer Huntingdon
John Anderson, Sr., farmer Penn

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

W. Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark
Brice Blair, gentleman, Dublin
Henry Beers, farmer, Cromwell
Levi Clabaugh, " Warriorsmark
David Corkle, blacksmith, Union
Washington Cesna, farmer, Tell
Luden Dean, " Union
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker
Alexander Dufield, farmer, Tell
G. Fulton, " Cromwell
Abednego Grazier, " Warriorsm'k
John Hamilton, foreman, Union
D. P. Henderson, laborer, Franklin
Benjamin Heffner, farmer, Walker
Francis Holder, blacksmith, Brady
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West
John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree
Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn
J. Henderson, merchant, Henderson
Henry Hertsler, mill-wright, Shirley
Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson
Daniel Kinch, " Warriorsmark
John Kyler, " Clay
Miles Lewis, " West
Joseph Logan, blacksmith, Barree
James Lee farmer, Jackson
William Moore, merchant West
Charles McCarthy farmer, Clay
George Miller, " Union
John Numer, " Henderson
Joseph Oburn " Jackson
John Piper, jr. carpenter, Alexandria
Amos Pheasant, farmer, Union
Jesse Peterson, " Dublin
William Rex, clerk, Union
Henry C. Robison, farmer, Dublin
Charles Steel, Carpenter, Union
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell
William Swoope, farmer, Cromwell
Robert Speer, clerk, Porter
H. Shearer, stage proprietor, Dublin
L. D. Tate, weaver, Jackson
John Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Why, farmer, Warriorsmark
Jacob Walters, farmer, Morris
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin
John Weston, farmer, Union

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake, in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation you must give her something to talk about, give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race.—History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is, and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation, concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems of the centre table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children—read the newspapers.—*Godey.*

☞Whether it was because they could not or did not wish to do otherwise, it is evident the rebels have fought well. Gen. Grant concedes to them "unsurpassed valor." The large number of prisoners in our hands would seem to favor the presumption there were exceptions, for it is disproportioned to the number engaged. The captures, in connection with the rebel killed and wounded, do not indicate a state of things favorable to protracted resistance.

—Sometimes society gets tired of a man, and hangs him. Sometimes a man gets tired of society and hangs himself.

—What was Eve made for? *Adam's Express Company.—Old Colony Memorial.*

That is why she got on such a fast train!

☞It has been ascertained that our boys, soon after entering Richmond, found that sour apple tree, but on looking for fruit he was not to be found, whereupon the boys took possession of the said tree for future use.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 12, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

☞The peace conference again assembled. There was a host of commissioners on each side, and the general voice upon both sides was that of guns and cannons. Some how or other the peace clamoring party stood on a poor foundation and consequence was their arguments in favor of conditional peace and unconditional independence were effectually overthrown by the leaden ballots of the men of General Grant. Sequel was—a divided confederacy, its defenders scattered, and the invincible Union boys pushing after, establishing peace on a firmer basis.

☞The late victories to our arms should not be ascribed solely to the valor of our soldiers nor to the skill of our Generals, but to God, who employed them as the instruments of his providence and protection to our Nation. We should learn as a people, as well as individuals, to put our trust in Him, and praise Him as the Author of our triumphs. Such was the tone of the sermons of the ministers thro'out our land on Sunday last—the day fixed upon by our Government authorities for general praise and thanksgiving to God.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan have averaged about $2,000,000 per day, notwithstanding the monetary crisis, and there is only some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of the loan left. The number of small subscriptions have steadily increased, especially in the West, which shows that the people are taking the loan, which much makes up for any deficiency in the great financial centres. The great extent to which this loan is sought, is an earnest of the people's faith in the Securities of the Government, and of its ability to meet all obligations.

☞Sheridan, the hero of the Shenandoah Valley, was on hand at the capture of the rebel capitol, and won new laurels. He could not remain afar off and lose such glory, and to him, next to General Grant, is to be attributed the eminent success and victory we record. "Little Phil" is one of our most successful Generals, and should always be allowed a place "in the ring" whenever any *great* movement is to take place.

☞It is a significant remark in the recent speech of Vice President Johnson, which we publish in full in our columns, which says, "*the halter to intelligent, influential traitors!*" Traitors in arms and in our midst will do well to ponder them, as their fate, for better or worse, will depend in future on the manner in which they act upon the timely and valuable hint.

☞The negro troops are becoming notorious on every field of fame. They were the first to enter Richmond. It must have been a *welcome* sight to the frightened inhabitants of the fallen capital to see the Stars and Stripes borne to their midst in the hands of the black man. This is the first instance on record where a black cloud shed a ray of victorious sunshine.

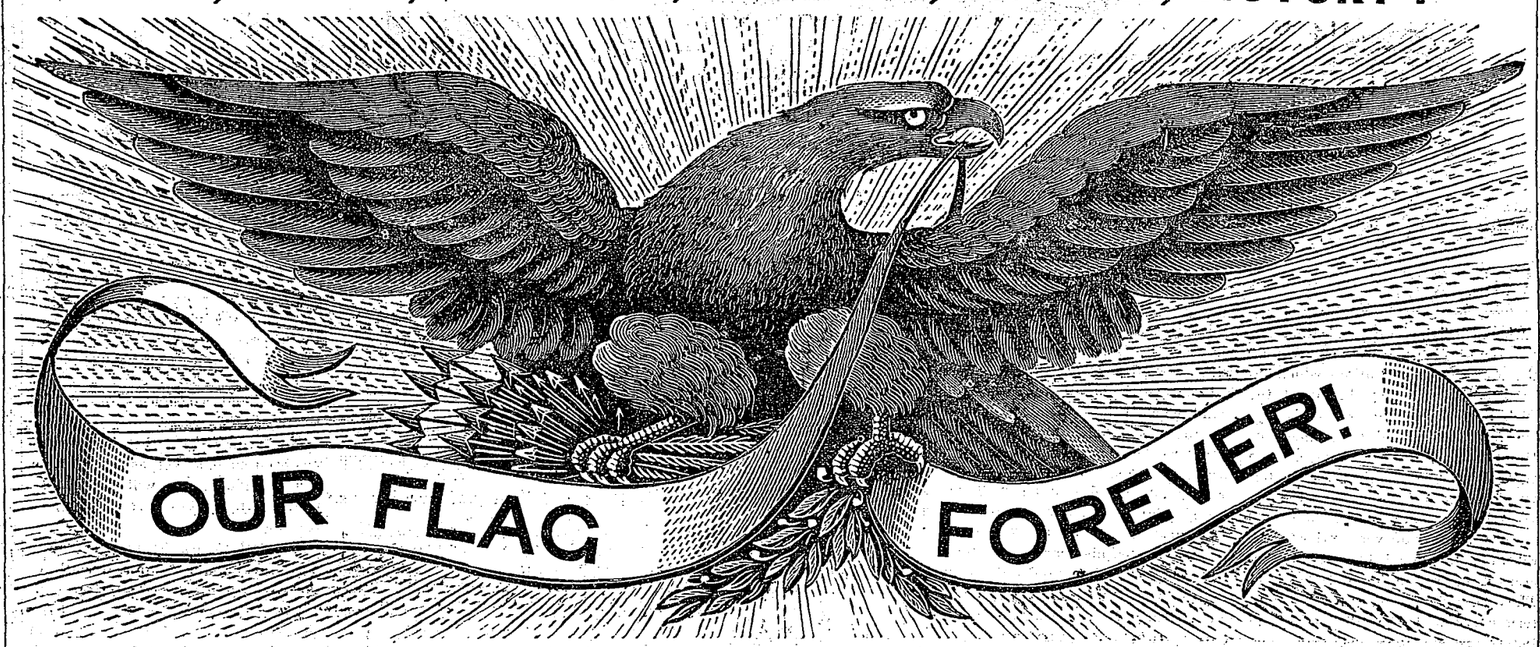
☞The European rebels have long been talking about interfering in the present war, and assisting the South. We suppose when they receive the intelligence of the recent victories, it will throw a damper on their desire; but we hope it won't, for if they wish to be subdued, we are now in the trim for doing it.

☞A band of adventurers—Genl. Lee and his army. We can now have guerillas on an enlarged scale, but as these respect no law, and acknowledge no superior, the proper way to treat them would be to a loop of hemp.—This would effectually *suspend* their operations.

☞Wherever Jeff Davis and his villainous colleagues flee the wrath of our soldiers, their consciences (if they have any) will continually smite them for the deeds of cruelty and slaughter they sanctioned and saw practiced upon Union prisoners.

☞While Davis and other fathers of the Confederacy that was to be reared have gone, (the devil knows where,) Grandmother Lee, its *guardian*, has to remain behind to take care of the children. He should stay at home long enough for Uncle Samuel [illegible] to relieve him of his charge.

GOD, GRANT, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, THOMAS, VICTORY!



OUR PRESIDENT, CABINET, ARMY, NAVY, UNION & GOVERNMENT!!

Speech of the Vice President.

Delivered at Washington on the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, on Monday last.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was discovered in the crowd, and upon being vociferously called for was introduced by Mr. Wetmore, military agent of the State of Ohio.

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said:

"As I have been introduced I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great a height."

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion, a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States, a government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the traitors of the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. [Cheers.] But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have ever insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. [Prolonged cheers.] As bumble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one, undeviating course. All I have—life, limb, and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know that our Government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. [Cheers.] But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government. No? I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. [Cheers.] We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw. [Great applause.] Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring invincible soldiers. [Great cheering.] And not content with that, they have captured the cidatel itself, the stronghold of traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States! [Tremendous cheers.] Her gates have been entered, and the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of Union, of power, and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's capitol! [Great cheering.] In the language of another, let that old flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its ample folds. [Cheers.] It is the flag of your country, it is your flag, it is my flag, and it bids defiance to all the nations of the earth, and to the encroachments of all the powers combined. [Renewed cheers.] It is not my intention to make any imprudent remarks or allusions, but the hour will come when those nations that exhibited towards us such insolence and improper interference in the midst of our adversity, and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will learn that this is a government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. [Cheers.] In the midst of our rejoicing, we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph. We cannot forget them when we view the many bloody battlefields of the war, the new made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood. One word more and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. [Cries of 'That's so!] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it; for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. [Loud Cheers.] My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to fell the penalty of their crimes. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere. It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say this—'the halter to intolligent, influential traitors'. [Loud cheers.] But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been decieved into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.] I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to-day, in addressing the well informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in publit judgment, and in the morals of the world. [Great cheers.] Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond. Three times three cheers were given with enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the Vice President, and given with hearty good will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great unction.

☞The pressure of the mighty engines of General Grant upon the shattered columns of General Lee, soon compelled the latter to cry out, "I surrender." Thus ends the career of the South's greatest military chieftain, and thus will shortly end the bloody four year's rebellion.

☞Everybody wants to know where Davis will go now. He is bound for the South, and a warmer climate, and no doubt he will find it hot enough before his travels are over.

☞In a short time Lincoln will issue his proclamation declaring the rebellion suppressed, and opening certain Southern ports to trade. The ratification of this he will leave to Congress

☞"Richmond on the James," may now be Shaksperianized; for literally, if not geographically speaking, "Richmond is on the *seize*."

☞It is reported that Sherman has taken Raleigh, capital of N. Carolina. Mobile is also tumbling.

WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

VICTORY!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF RICHMOND.

PURSUIT OF LEE'S ARMY.

Sheridan Overtakes and Routs Lee.

EWELL, AND OTHER REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

GEN. LEE FARTHER PURSUED

IT IS THOUGHT HE WILL YIELD.

LEE SURRENDERS

Grant's Terms Accepted.

Details of the Occupation of Richmond.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, April 5, 8 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York: The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department in relation to the military operations at Richmond not heretofore published.

E. M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

Aiken's Landing, Va., April 6, 11. 30.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Little is known at City Point. A few officers only are left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis at 3 P. M. on Sunday, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previous at action and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening. The rebel ironclads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in the James river, above the obstructions.

Ewell set the city on fire, and all the business portion of Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Many families remain. Mrs. Lee remained at Petersburg. The public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. Will report fully from Richmond. Cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only general killed is Winthrop; Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of operations.

C. A. DANA, Asst. Sec. of War.

SECOND GAZETTE

Washington, April 5, 10 P. M.—Major General Dix.—A telegram just received by the Department from Richmond, states that Gen. Weitzel captured in Richmond 1,000 well prisoners, and 5,000 rebel wounded were found in the hospitals; 500 pieces of artillery and 5000 small arms were captured.

The President went to Richmond yesterday, and returned to City Point to-day.

The Surgeon General reports that Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm is broken between the elbow and shoulder, and his face much bruised. The fracture has been reduced and the case presents no alarming symptoms.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THIRD GAZETTE.

Washington, April 5, 11 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York—General Grant telegraphs to the Department from Nottoway Court House as follows:

"Last night General Sheridan was on the Danville Railroad, south of Amelia Court House, and sent word to General Meade, who was following with the 2d and 6th Corps by what is known as the River Road, that if the troops could be got up in time he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army."

"I am moving with the left wing, commanded by General Ord, by the Cox or direct Burkesville road. We will be to-night, at or near Burksville."

"I have had no further communication with Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the Army of the Army of Northern Virginia."

"In every direction we hear of the men of that army going home, generally without arms.

"Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FOURTH GAZETTE.

War Department, Washington, April 5, 1865.—Major-General Dix, New York: The following details respecting the capture of Richmond, and the occupation, by the Union forces, have been telegraphed to this Department from that city.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

General Weitzel learned at 3 A. M. on Monday that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with a hearty welcome from the mass of the people.

The Mayor went out to meet him to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. General Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about twenty thousand, about half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jefferson Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house, where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M., by the Danville Railroad.

All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith went with the army. Judge Campbell is here.

General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners besides wounded. These number five thousand in nine hospitals.

We captured cannon numbering at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Railroad partally, so that connection with Petersburg can easily be made in that way. All the rebel vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect.

The Tredegar Iron Works are unharmed, and the machinery is running here to-day under Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell.

The *Whig* appeared yesterday, as a Union paper, with the name of its former proprietor at the head.

The theatre opens here to-night.

General Weitzel describes the reception of the President, yesterday, as enthusiastic in the extreme.

FIFTH GAZETTE.

Washington, April 6, 12 M.—Major General Dix, N. Y.: The following telegram announces the probable speedy destruction of General Lee's army, if our troops get up to support Sheridan, who had headed off the enemy.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Junction of the Southside and Danville Railroad, Burkesville, Va., April 5, 10 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lieut. Genl Grant received the following despatch at 6 30 P M, while on his way to this point, and at once proceeded to General Sheridan's headquarters.

General Grant desires me to transmit this dispatch to you on the opening of the telegraph at this place, to say that the 6th Corps without doubt reached General Sheridan's position within an hour or two after the despatch was written.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen.

Headquarters, Jettesville, April 5, 3 P M.—Lieutenant General Grant: I send you the enclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy, and their whereabouts.

I sent Gen Davis' brigade this morning around on my left flank.

He captured at Fame's cross roads five pieces of artillery, about two hundred wagons, and eight or nine battle flags and a number of prisoners.

The Second army corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will put all my cavalry out on my left flank except McKenzie, who is now on the right. P. H. SHERIDAN.

Amelia Court House., April 3, 1865.—Dear Mamma: Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all safe as yet. We are in line of battle this evening, Gen. Robert Lee is in the field near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause and that of God. Gen Hill is killed.

I send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Mechlenburg.

Love to all. Your devoted son,
WM. B. TAYLOR, Colonel.

SIXTH GAZETTE.

Lee's Army Routed.---Rebel Generals Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 10 A. M.

Major General Dix:

General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army yesterday, capturing Major Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse and many other general officers; several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEVENTH GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—*Major General Dix:*—The following telegrams announcing the victory won yesterday, by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this Department.

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 7th, 8 A. M.—*Hon. Secretary of War:*—At 11. 15 P. M., yesterday, at Burksville Station, General Grant sends me the following from General Sheridan.

[Signed.] A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 6th, 11.15 P. M.—*Lieut Gen. Grant.* I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkes Station road with the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with divisions of the 6th Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry.

I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry.

Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre, Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery with caissons and a large number of wagons.

If the thing is pressed, I think *Lee will surrender.*

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding

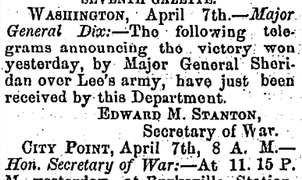
EIGHTH GAZETTE

Washington, April 8—2 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:

A telegram from Gen. Grant, dated this day at 12 o'clock, noon, at Farmville, 16 miles west of Burke's Station, stated that the enemy has been pushed from the road towards Danville, and is now pursued towards Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of Lee, and what remains of his army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.



GLORIOUS NEWS!

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY.

GRANT'S TERMS ACCEPTED!

Unconditional Surrender of Everything.

War Department, D. C., April 9, 9 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:

The Department has just received the official report of the surrender, this day, of Gen. Lee and his whole army to Lt. General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON,

Headquarters Armies of the United States, April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

April 9.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertained definitely what terms were embaraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. R. E. LEE.

To General Grant:

April 9.

To R. E. Lee, Comd'g, C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this moment, 11 50 A M received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

Lee Desires to Make Peace Terms.

April 8, 1865.—General: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions.—To be frank, I do not think the emergeney has arisen to call for the surrendr of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I sh'ld be pleased to meet you at 10 a m, tomorrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, R E LEE.

To Gen. Grant, commanding armies U S A

General Grant Refuses to Negotiate.

April 9, 1865.—General R E Lee, commanding armies of the Confederate States.—General: Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a m, to day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lt. Gen. U S A.

GENERAL GRANT'S TERMS.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by such officer or officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual parolee not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their command.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Lee Accepts the Terms and Surrenders His Whole Army.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, April 9.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted.

I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. R. E. LEE, General.

Official Thanksgiving Proclamation

War Department, Washington, April 9—9 30 p. m.

Lieut. General Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army, under your command.

Thanks of this Department and of the Government of the people of the United States. Their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

☞The locality of Lee's surrender is about four miles west of Mallard's Church, which church is in the southern corner of Buckingham county, on the Lynchburg and Farmville road, on the north side of the Appomattox and about five miles northwest of Farmville.—ED.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 12, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Scratchings.

—Revs. McMurray and Fleck, lately drafted from Lewistown, have been exempted.

—H. Roman has received his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which are open to the inspection of the public.

—The Mooresville High School opens on Friday next, the 13th inst. Mr. S. C. McClain is the principal, and is acknowledged an efficient teacher.

—The Huntingdon county Medical Society meets to-day, Tuesday, in the Masonic Hall, at two o'clock, p. m., for the election of officers and delegates.

—Our welcome feathered visitors—the wrens and martins have again made their appearance to chirp around our domiciles. Let them have our protection.

—Sunday next is Easter and Friday next is good Friday. This may be some information to those who have not bought an almanac, and are not up with the times.

Our Congressman, Hon. A. A. Barker, was in town last week on Friday. It was a glorious visit to some, but to others a serious disappointment. Time will furnish the sequel.

—Five hundred and twenty-five rebel officers passed through westward on Monday morning. They were of all grades, and we suppose were captured by Grant. Their visions of glory are at an end.

—Rev. Price gave a very practical sermon upon lying, on Sunday last. We think he pictured the case of some individuals to the very letter, and we trust his remarks will be appreciated, and create a reform.

—There was preaching in the several Churches in this place on Sunday last in conformity with the proclamation of the President and Governor. All the divines delivered sermons suitable to the occasion.

—Conrad Gardloch, a gallant soldier, is in town, and bears the marks of rebel bullets. In the nine months' service he was wounded in the left hand at the battle of Antietam, and lately, while under Sherman, he received a shot on the same hand which carried away his middle finger.

—By reference to our war news columns it will be seen that our young and gallant friend, Major Morrow, was seriously injured in the engagement on Sunday morning, before Petersburg. He lost a leg. The Major also distinguished himself in the re-capture of Fort Steadman, and bravely led his men the first into the fort.

—Adjutant John Willoughby is gradually rising in the scale of military position and honor. Col. Joseph W. Fisher has received the appointment of Brigadier General, and John has been made Adjutant General. We trust further honors will await the brave and youthful hero.

—James Decker, formerly of this place, but now in Co. D, 205th Regiment, P. V., made himself very prominent in gallantry at the re-capture of Fort Steadman, having killed a rebel standard-bearer, and captured the flag. We hope this deed of daring and bravery will not remain unrequited.

—The celebrated board walk in West Huntingdon, which lovers know so well, is sadly in need of repair. Will the owners thereof confer a special favor on many pedestrians by having it refitted? Perhaps a subscription paper, circulated amongst our travelling citizens, would answer to obtain the funds. Anyhow or anyway, let us see it fixed.

—James Newingham was injured in the left hand by the discharge of a pistol on the night of the illumination. The pistol was charged with nothing but powder and wad; the latter was discharged through the hand, tearing it considerably. He held the pistol in his right hand and by accident it exploded.

—The body of invalids stationed at this place were removed on Saturday last to Hollidaysburg, to await further orders. Corporal Cassiday, one of their number, has received a commission as Second Lieutenant. He well deserves the same as he has served his country on many a field, and been severely wounded in several of the engagements.

Soldier's Aid.

A meeting of the Soldier's Aid Society will be held at the house of Mrs. David Blair on Thursday April 13th, P. M., for the purpose of packing a box for our sick and wounded soldiers.

They ask for contributions from the citizens and farmers. Send in soon and liberally.

By order of Society,
J. M. DORRIS, *Sec'y.*
Huntingdon, Apl. 4, 1865.

An Illumination.

The people of this place evinced a great deal of enthusiasm on Tuesday last, in consequence of the news of victory we received from our army. Preparations were made during the day to have the houses illuminated in the evening, and when the evening came, we were surprised to find that the illumination was so general—every house on Hill and Railroad streets, a great number on Washington, and through out all the back streets the windows of the houses reflected the splendor of the victories. There were bonfires, and occasionally the report of fire-arms reverberated through the air, and the dense crowd on the sidewalks and streets gave earnest indication that our citizens fully appreciated the deeds of our heroes. We were pleased to see that no political sides were taken to prevent a rejoicing, but "Democrat" and "Union" celebrated the occasion with a grand broadside of cheer and thanksgiving.

Another Rejoicing.

Sunday night last is one long to be remembered by our citizens. About ten o'clock there was a despatch received at the telegraph office that Gen. Lee had surrendered his whole army. This news was read and struck joy to the hearts of all who heard it. The bells on the churches commenced tolling, a gong was beat, and after the people were awakened from their sleep by these noises, many arose and repaired to the telegraph office, where a procession of men and boys was formed, and, headed by fife and drums, paraded through town, repeatedly hurrahing, and accompanied by cow-bells and dinner bells, which kept a continual clamor. Gun and pistol shots were heard as long as the excitement kept up, and the cheers from the procession were heard far into the morning. Posters embracing the glorious news were printed at this office and posted through town, and the people had the gratification of receiving the news before the early morning mail arrived, and thereby learned what was the cause of the night's confusion.

The rejoicing should not subside at this point, but let us continue it throughout the week, and on Friday next have a grand and universal Jubilee, with procession, bonfires and illumination. Never tire in giving honor to the braves and glory to God for the victory.

For the Globe.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

AIR—RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Rejoice all ye brave sons of freedom—
Rejoice, for the victory is won;
Rejoice at the falling of Richmond.
All praise to Columbia's sons,
Who tore up the nest of Secession
And planted the Stars there instead.
Where they fostered and hatched the rebellion:
The serpent is "knocked on the head."

Great honor to Grant who has saved us,
And all who have acted so brave
In routing the hosts of Jeff Davis;
Green laurels we'll spread on their graves.
Phil Sheridan, the man just intended
At the Hatcher's Run battle to fight;
His cavalry there acted splendid,
By putting the rebels to flight.

Our army is ever victorious,
Great honor to General Meade;
Our campaign will ever be glorious
While such brave ones we have in the field.
Give honor to General Weitzel,
Who marched with his brave colored corps
And planted our flag in old Richmond,
To waft to the breeze ever more.

Three cheers for our dearly bought banner,
Three cheers for the veterans true,
Who fought in so gallant a manner;
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.
Give glory to all the brave soldiers,
Who have acted so gallant and brave,
Who have cheerfully borne on their shoulders
The weapons our Union to save.

Alexandria, April 7, 1865. J. L. A.

The 49th Regiment in the Fight.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Adolphus Decker to his father, at this place. It contains a brief account of the fight in front of Petersburg, in which the 49th Regiment took an active and prominent part:

DIVISION HOSPITAL, April 2, '65.

FATHER.—This day has been one of excitement here. Last night about 10 o'clock the artillery opened all along the line, and continued all night. This morning at day light, our corps (the 6th) was massed in front of Fort Fisher, and the bugle sounded for a general advance all along the whole line. Our division was in the advance of our corps, the third brigade (that is ours) led the charge and captured the works in their front, and they did not stop there until they had taken three lines of forts, and the last we heard from them they had driven the rebels three miles, and taking plenty of guns and prisoners. The fighting is very heavy while I am writing. General Sheridan has whipped them on the left, and taken 4000 prisoners.

Our loss is very light for the fighting they have done, and the forts they have charged. The loss in our division is about 300, and about 200 of them belong to our brigade. So far there is only 7 wounded in the 49th, three of them are of my company, Lloyd Sagardy, George Hamer and John Snyder, all badly. J. H. and all the boys from town are all safe, while I am writing, and they have *all been in the fight* since daylight. The fighting is still raging at 2 p. m., the 6th Corps has covered itself with honor to-day.

I am doing duty in the Hospital; if you would see me to-day, you would say I am a butcher, for I am all covered with blood, having been helping to take *offlegs* and arms all day. The fighting is still going on.

3 P. M. Fighting still going on, our men closing in on Petersburg, and to night they expect to be in it. Our Captain, J. S. Bratton, is reported killed. We have got the Rebel Army cut in two, and their largest force is cut off from Petersburg. We have the Southside Railroad.

April 3 We have sent all the wounded away, and are packing up to move after the corps. They lay near Petersburg. The boys from town are all right. Tell Dory's mother, and Ben. Davis's wife they are all right.

My love to all,
DOLL.

Army Correspondence.

Headquarters Co. D 205th Regt., P. V., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps, March 27th, 1865.

DEAR GLOBE.—I am happy to inform your many readers, especially the relations and friends of Company D, 205th P. V., that on the 25th inst., we fought our first regular pitched battle, and a more complete and fruitful victory never attended the Union arms, than was won on the 25th day of March, 1865. Heavy firing was heard towards the Appomattox river early in the morning, (at about 3 o'clock, A. M.) Our regiment was called out at daylight, and marched at double-quick for about two miles, when we advanced cautiously along a ravine till within five hundred yards of Fort Steadman, which the rebels captured from the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, at 3 o'clock A. M. without much opposition. After waiting about twenty minutes to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, we were ordered to charge and retake the Fort. The command was no sooner given than it was obeyed, and we charged with a will that so utterly surprised the rebels, that on our first appearance over the crest of the hill the rebels commenced their retreat, but so utterly demoralized that they abandoned nearly a thousand stand of small arms, independent of those belonging to the prisoners which numbered about three thousand. The 205th was first to enter the fort, the 207th was next. The fort was filled with rebel prisoners, many were caught by the legs by our boys as they were getting over the fort. The cheering, laughing, and joyful faces that met our eyes as the rebels came running into our lines convinces me that the chivalry of the Southern soldiers is "played out."

The prisoners reported that they expected to meet a few regiments of green troops, who they would 'gobble,' then their march on City Point would be joyful. But green as we certainly were, the "Johnnies" found too much *pluck* to withstand the impetuous charge that was made across an open field by the *green Yanks*.

Inhabitants of Huntingdon County, be proud of your noble sons, for never did men display more coolness and courage than did every man of Company D, 205th P. V. Private James Decker of my company captured a rebel flag, also a rebel sword and belt; Wm. Decker shot the rebel flag-bearer through the head, after refusing to surrender the flag; Private Alfred Baker, also captured a sword.

The casualties of my Company are very light. Lieut. D. Geissinger was wounded in the head by a minnie ball after the re-occupation of the fort. He was looking over the works showing a man where to shoot when he was struck. He is recovering rapidly, and refuses to leave the company, could scarcely be persuaded to leave the fort, and the blood running down his face in streams. I was afraid he would never recover, but fortune still "favors the brave." Private Jacob Garner was very slightly wounded in the head, which was the extent of our injuries. Our entire killed did not exceed forty, while the rebel killed amounted to at least three hundred.

Enclosed find General Orders No. 12, from our Division General, which please publish with this communication. The rebellion is, "*In articulo mortio.*"

Yours, more anon.
J. B. SHONTZ,
1st Lt. Com. Co. D. 205th Regt. P. V.

Headquarters, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, March 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

With feelings of pride and satisfaction the Brig. General Commanding tenders his congratulations to the officers and men of his Command for their gallant and heroic conduct in the brilliant and triumphant achievement of to-day, which resulted in the recapture of Fort Steadman and the entire line, together with battle-flags, a large number of prisoners and small arms.

You have won a name and reputation of which veterans feel proud, and have proved yourselves worthy of being the associates of the brave soldiers of the old Ninth Corps, and the General Commanding hopes that this, your first engagement and signal victory, will nerve and stimulate you for the performance of future deeds of gallantry.

To the wounded, and to the families of those who have so nobly fallen in defence of their country, the General Commanding tenders his most heartfelt sympathies.

By command of
Brig. Gen. J. F. HARTRANFT,
J. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business is wanted immediately at the *Globe* office. tf

THE LUNGS.—The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very common affliction. Those who are predisposed o Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should avoid the night air. There are many preparations recommended for these diseases, but there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

Give Her a Call.

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Wm. Colon's old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.
Feb. 20, '65–3m.

Revenue Stamps

From 1 cent to $10, always on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.—Orders by mail, accompanied with the cash for stamps and *postage*, will receive prompt attention.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, March 30th, 1865, at the residence of Ellis H. Allendar, by Rev. George McCombs, Mr. DAVID W. GARLAND, of Alexandria borough, to Miss SARAH F. MILLER, of Juniata works, Porter twp., all of this county.

In Norton township, Kankakee co., Illinois, on the 16th March, 1865, by Rev. P. D. Young, of Dwight, Mr. EBERT C. COLSTOCK and Miss DEBORAH WARD, of Channahon, Will co., Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 12

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8.25@10.12
Common and Superfine	$7.00@7.75
Rye Flour	$6.50
Corn Meal	$3.01 $3.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.25@2.35
Fair and Prime Red	$2.19@2.22
Rye	$1.00
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.22
Oats	84
Barley	$ bu $2.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$17.50
Timothy	$3.00
Flaxseed	$2.15
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour Bbl	$10.50
Extra do ₩ cwt	5.50
White Wheat	1.20
Red Wheat	1.80
Rye	1.40
Corn	1.30
Oats	70
Cloverseed	19.00
Flaxseed	2.00
Dried Apples	2.25
Butter	35
Eggs	15
Lard	30
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Application will be made on Monday, May 5th, for a tavern license, by Washington Long, McConnellstown, and by Simon Cohn, Coffee Run, for a retailer's license.
apl2,1865 W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, apr12, 1865.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$209,262 51
Banking House	$5,750 03	
Furniture and Fixtures	472 25	6,222 28
Current expenses		2,400 51
Due from Banks and Bankers		62,921 34
U. S. Bonds, deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	$150,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	42,500 00	192,500 00
Cash on hand, in circulating notes of this Bank		225 00
Do do do of other National Banks	$ 105 00	
do do of State Banks	1,502 00	1,607 00
Specie	1,505 00	
Other lawful money	90,914 89	92,419 89
Total		$567,567 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	1,832 88
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	135,000 00
Individual deposits	262,754 16
Due from Banks and Bankers	2,983 29
Exchanges	$7,775 89
Interest	7,221 30 14,997 10
Total	$567,567 53

State of Pennsylvania, County of Huntingdon, *ss.*

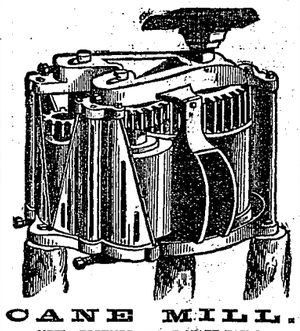
I, George W. Garrettson, Cashier of the First National Bank of *Huntingdon*, Pa., *do solemnly swear that the* above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signed.] GEO. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of April, 1865. [Signed.] PETER SWOOPE.

1865. 1865.

THE "VICTOR"



CANE MILL.

NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.

COOK'S

SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!

"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*

CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.

Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
ap12, 1865–3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
Executors.
April 5, '65. 6t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. [Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.] Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

JAMES OLIVER,
Executor.
April 5, '65. 6t.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The next stated meeting of this society will be held at the MASONIC HALL, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ The annual election of officers as well as of delegates to the State society and American Medical Association, will be had.

T. F. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.
mh29, 1865.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annualy by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 *note.*	
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country *may be afforded facilities for taking the loan*, the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.

ap3,1865–3m

FOR RENT—*THE COALMONT HOUSE*—A large and convenient Hotel, situated in the borough of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

For particulars apply to the undersigned at Coalmont.
O. W. CHAPMAN,
mh28,1865–4 t; Supt. Broad Top Coal and Iron Co.

WANTED—TWENTY CANAL-BOATS, To carry coal from Hollidaysburg to Baltimore. Steady employment given. Apply to O. M. IRVINE
mh29 Altoona, Pa.

☞ Harrisburg Telegraph, and Union, Lewistown Gazette, and Democrat, publish five times and send bills to advertiser.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN MILLER.
Apply at Huntingdon Furnace Mill, or Address,
A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek,
March 22 '65–4t. Huntingdon County.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
March 8, '65.–3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that the first quarter of the Summer session of this Institution, will be open for instruction, APRIL 13th, 1865.

Whole expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in ordinary English, for Boarding, Room rent, and Tuition $40 00.

Students will be required to furnish their own sheets and pillow-slips.

For further information address, S. C. McCLAIN,
mch0–6t. Principal.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22–3m.

GOOD NEWS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send

GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,

and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.

Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the makers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

COACH SHOP,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of

LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK

in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1865–3m*

ESTABLISHED 1836.

POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON
HARRISBURG.

The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Brant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players. His room is the largest and best lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.

He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.

No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.
March 15, 1865.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

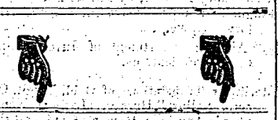
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
mh29,1865–2m*

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to its more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the link readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec. 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 10th day of April next for consideration; &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John Kurtz, Alexandria borough.
James Fleming, Petersburg.
John McManigall, do.
Jesse Musser, West township.
William Bell, Fairfield.
John G. Stewart, Mt. Union.
Samuel J. Heckadorn, do.
S. Bryson Shaver, do.
John Dean, Huntingdon borough.
Henry Loister, do.
William Long, do.
Valentine Brown, do.
George Thomas, do.
Joseph Morrison, do.
Abraham A. Jacobs, do.
John B. Miller, do.
Westley Eckers, Dudley.
William T. Pearson, Broad Top City.
Jacob Mountain, do.
Daniel J. Logan, Friendship.
James Gleason, Barre.
Martha Mara do.
John Burns, do.
Robert Morrow, Shade Gap.
Joshua Price, do.
Perry Harris, Shirleysburg.
Alexander S. Seeds, Spruce Creek.
R. F. Haslett, do.
Abraham Carothers, Orbisonia.
Nancy Gillin, do.
John S. Western, Mapleton.
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek.
Samuel G Simpson, Brady township.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark township.
George E. Little, McAlevy's Fort.
Martin Carmont, Manor Hill.
Robert A Ramsey, Saulsburg.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
William H. Harper, McAlevy's Fort.
John D. Borin, Cassville.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Prothonotary's Office, March 22, 1865.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD

TOBACCO AND SEGARS

CHEAP, IS AT

D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865–3m.*

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 12 1864.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.
april19,1864–tf.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865–tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.

CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65–6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The oldest Company in the U. S.

ASSETS, $1,715,000.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 22, 65–3m. Huntingdon.

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]

A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags, —delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865–4mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled,

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb9–3m

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, STRAW & LADIES' & BONNET MATERIALS, FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65–3m.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Nov. 23, '64.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Caroline Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Gross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bonnett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Neffen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Cherry, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

BEST WHITE LEAD!

BEST ZINC!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 9, '65-1y.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64. S. S. SMITH.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar8'65

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

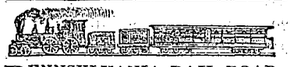
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAC'K & ERIE.	WESTWARD. MAIL TRAIN.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. MAIL. PAC'K & ERIE.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. ACCOMODATION.	EASTWARD. HUNTING'N ACC'N.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
6 17	4 50	11 58	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 51	.....	4 40	2 49
6 25	4 58	12 08	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40	2 30
6 35	.....	12 20	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30	2 20
6 43	5 16	12 29	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23	2 13
6 59	5 31	12 48	6 45	.....	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10	1 59
7 15	5 46	1 08	.....	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52	1 42
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44	1 34
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37	1 27
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20	1 10
6 56	6 29	2 05	.....	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10	1 00
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58	12 48
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52	12 42
7 19	6 59	2 35	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 58	8 25	12 47	12 37
7 40	7 30	3 00	8 15	.....	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30	12 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 25 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 37 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

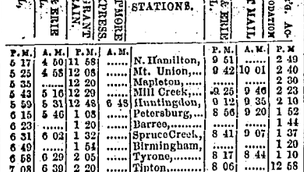
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 00	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 50
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 26	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40		LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50	Saxton,	AR 10 40	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 50
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 24	10 24	Piper's Run,	10 09	4 17
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 08	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 20	3 44
AR 7 30	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65-tf. Huntingdon.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

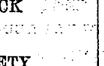
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.



W. M. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGSOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Foster & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book-Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

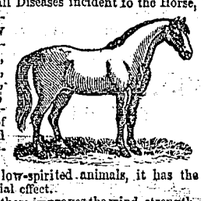
For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

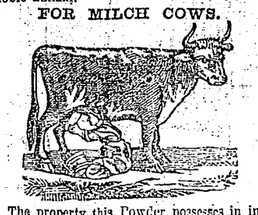
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

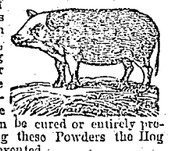
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Carts, and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes, two Violins, &c.; 200 Scotch Airs, 300 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Fingeolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC

FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for cash or on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1865. THE 1865.

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STOCK OF

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Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

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Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

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LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

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Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

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